

# THE CALEDONIAN.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FROM THE DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. RETURN OF CAPTAIN BACK FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

We are enabled, through the kindness of one of the officers of the above ship, to inform the readers of the *Freeman's Journal* of the safe arrival of its intrepid crew, to whom were assigned the perilous duty of trying the long sought after but still undiscovered north-western passage.

The courage and dauntless intrepidity with which the ship's company endeavored to surmount the obstacles opposed to their efforts by the climate, and the fearful and dangerous consequences resulting from these exertions, were almost incredible; and, indeed, their return, after the absence of 12 months, the greater part of the time hemmed in by one wide impassable sheet of ice, appears all but miraculous. The hardships endured, the dangers encountered and triumphed over, are of such a character as must render their history at once affecting and interesting.

On Sunday night last, the ship put in at Lough Swilly, in an almost sinking condition, the men incessantly laboring at the pumps, and the hull of the vessel secured by chains and cables to keep her together. It appears she was encompassed by the ice at the latter end of August, 1836, at which time her crew consisted of 60 souls, including officers, who were at various times exposed to the most imminent perils from the constant concussion of huge masses of ice, which were dashed against the vessel with tremendous violence, threatening either a violent and sudden death, and, in the event of escape from this danger, to await slow but certain destruction by the appalling means of famine and cold. Deprived of fresh provisions or vegetables of any kind, disease spread amongst them with a rapidity only equalled by its violence; twenty-five were together afflicted with that well-known scourge of that latitude, the scurvy, to which three of them fell victims—Donaldson, the gunner, a seaman named James Walker, and Alexander Young, a marine. No efforts on the part of the medical gentlemen who attended them could avert the consequences, and, oppressed by an accumulation of sufferings which they were unable to endure, they died under the disease. The vessel lay in that perilous position for four months, drifting to and fro near Cape Comfort; then driven by the current of ice along Southampton Island, as far as Sea Horse Point, off Baffin; then at the mercy of the wind and tide, through Hudson's Straits, by Charles Island, along the Labrador coast. On the 6th of August they passed Resolution Island.

From the 20th of September they lay surrounded, exposed to all the horrors of the arctic climate, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, until the ice commenced breaking in February 1837. On the 15th of March they experienced the greatest shock they had yet encountered; a mountain of ice striking the ship with the utmost violence, and sending away every intermediate barrier, without the slightest perceptible effort. The decks were obliged to be lashed to each other to prevent them separating, and the planks rising from their fastenings; the stern posts, dead wood, and other part of the keel were knocked away. In consequence of the repeated collisions, the water gained on the ship, and she was shaken from stem to stern, a chain cable was passed round her to keep her together, the men constantly at the pumps to keep out the water, which at one time rose seven feet in the hold. Every exertion was being made at this time to prevent her falling to pieces—men and officers all emulous, & working laboriously as they could, knowing their safety depended on the result of their exertions. So unremitting and fatiguing were the toils they endured, that all were exhausted more or less.

The ship was built purposely for the expedition, being eight feet in depth through the bow and stern, two feet seven inches in the sides, with five additional bulkheads athwart ships, of four-inch oak planks; and two extra fore-and-aft ones of the same thickness, two feet from the side, each side filled up with twenty-five tons of coal, for further strength and security.

By the impetus of the ice the bow was lifted clean out of the water as far as the mainmast; her stern, as far as the seven-foot mark, was placed in the same predicament. In this condition she continued for 100 days. At the expiration of that time they got a thirty-five foot ice-saw, worked by shears, and commenced the fatiguing operation of cutting through the bulk of ice under her, measuring in thickness more than thirty feet. On the 11th of July they had completed so much of their task as but two or three feet at the stern remained, when she righted. Immediately on this they made sail on the vessel, but a tremendous wedge stuck to her starboard side, between her fore and main chains, and they were compelled to have recourse to the saw again, not being able to free themselves by any other method. By means of purchase applied to the vast lump, it rose from under the bottom as it was freed, and, according to the laws of gravitation, floated above the water, being the lighter body, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, keeling her over fully 27 degrees, the water pouring in in alarming quantities, and with frightful rapidity. All hands, without distinction, were immediately called in requisition; some proceeded to saw through the piece of ice, the cause of this fresh misfortune, and some ran to the pumps. With unremitting labor they continued these fatiguing but indispensable operations until 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when the men were so totally exhausted and dispirited by their incessant exertion, that they could work no longer, having to this period cut through to within ten feet. They were then called in for rest and refreshment. They had not been more than a quarter of an hour removed from the work, when a sudden disruption of

the ice took place, and the mass, separated from its bed, crushing with terrific violence against the ship's side, tearing to pieces the lashings and spars that intervened to protect her against this casualty, which had, in some degree, been foreseen; the strong shores or logs, and three and a half inch ropes, were snuffed like pack-thread, and, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, not a single being out of the entire ship's crew would have lived to narrate the circumstances; for, had they not been called in but a few minutes before, all inevitably would have been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had just been laboring. As the ice separated from her, she righted and drifted along. A temporary rudder was fitted up, her stern-post having been carried away from the six foot mark, as well as the dead wood broken off, her stern frame so shaken that her run had to be secured by 2 1-2 and 3 1-2 inch ropes, shores, and screw bolts, and when fairly got to sea a stream chain was passed round her three feet before the mizen mast, and another about the mizen mast. In the early part of the passage home, across the Atlantic, they fortunately experienced mild weather, but subsequently it became rather unfavorable, and the ship began to leak very fast. At one period, when it became necessary to take the men from the pumps for about 20 minutes, during which they were occupied in shortening sail, the carpenter reported six or seven feet water in her hold. In an instance there was a rush to the pumps, and all hands were busily engaged at them until they arrived at their destination. At first they directed their course to the Orkneys, but the wind proving adverse they bore up for Lough Swilly, where they arrived on Sunday night, after hardships and dangers almost unparalleled. They had but twice seen the natives; once on their entrance to the Frozen Straits, and once at their departure. On both occasions they trafficked with them, and to profitable account, it would seem, an old piece of iron producing skins in abundance, and those who had not this commodity to offer, were willing to barter their children for even a less article of value, if possible. When first immured up in the ice, they got up some plays and masquerades, but the cold and dangers which momentarily threatened them with destruction, put all ideas of amusement out of the question, and, as the ship was hourly exposed to shocks that left her continued safety a matter of the utmost surprise, the provisions were kept on deck, and the boats lowered ready for every emergency. On entering the harbor of Lough Swilly, the exhausted crew could scarce remain one moment longer at the pumps, their unremitting labor at which had secured their safety. The coast guard, on being apprised of their distressed condition, immediately boarded the vessel, and afforded most timely relief to the worn-out mariners—and her Majesty's cutter, Wickham, entering soon after, sent 20 of her men for the same purpose. They endeavored to beach her, but unable to effect their purpose, were obliged to leave her, having her main deck housing thrummed under her bottom. Seven of the sick were sent immediately on shore, where they are being treated with the utmost humanity and attention by the hospitable and generous islanders.

## THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmers' children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiae of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of earth into comprehensible identity. Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises of every day labor of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world

knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautiful, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and tend to prepare them for an inheritance in that undisturbed country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

## A PATRIOT AND STATESMAN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

[From Curtis' Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.]

"When the first Provincial Congress assembled at Philadelphia, September, 1774, there had been no provision made for the maintenance of the members, while in the discharge of their public duties. A council being held to determine as to the ways and means of effecting this most just and necessary arrangement, Richard Henry Lee, the same who afterward in '76, moved the Declaration of Independence, rose, and observed, that as he was assured that every member present was desirous of putting the country to the least possible expense, in the maintenance of the Congress, he would move, that during the Session, [the Honorable members be fed on] *Wild Pigeons*, that article appearing to be in very great abundance, and certainly the very cheapest food in the market.

Now let the modern reader remember, that this Richard Henry Lee was bred in the lap of luxury educated in Europe, he possessed the most polished and courtly manners, while his seat of Chantilly, which he had just left to obey the high and imposing call of his Country, was at once the seat of the most refined and enlarged hospitality.

This illustrious Patriot and Statesman, often congratulated himself in his latter life, upon his *famed motion* touching the maintenance of the members of the first Congress, declaring it to have been in purity of patriotism, not secondary to even his immortal resolve in '76, 'That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States.'

Such was a Patriot of our olden time.

*The Widower and his Daughter.*—He did not send her to a boarding school to learn frivolous accomplishments, and make romantic friendships, and have her head filled with [the fashions and] gaiety, before any principles for the guidance of her conduct in life, or any distinct ideas of what constituted rational happiness, had been conveyed to her mind. Certain it is, that the love of home and habits of domestic confidence, must pervade female education or merely being married will never make a woman fond of domestic pleasures, or capable of discharging domestic duties. It is strange that men of learning and knowledge of the world, can believe, that a weak minded, sentimental, frivolous young lady, whose whole heart is devoted to dress, amusements, and husband hunting, will make a kind, submissive, and judicious wife! Such apparently gentle girls are the most unreasonable beings in the universe—as wives, I mean. Men will not believe, till they find by conjugal experience, that a pretty, soft spoken, sentimental young creature, whose deep learning is a few French phrases, and a few tunes on the piano, can exhibit passions as violent as Queen Elizabeth, or be obstinate as Madam de Stael in argument. Before proposing to marry a young lady, consider if she has qualities you esteem in an intimate friend. If she has not, never dream your love will last, though she be beautiful as an Houri. Beauty is a fascinating object—but who ever selected a friend for his or her beauty?—[*Mrs. Hale.*]

The New York Commercial Advertiser says the greatest vegetable curiosities, at the Fair of the Institute, are the pumpkins. There are twelve, yet hanging upon a single vine, the product of a single seed, for which the producer paid merely one shilling, last year, the aggregate weight of which is upwards of twelve hundred pounds. The seed was from the mammoth pumpkin exhibited last year and from which Mrs. Niblo made the premium pumpkin pie. The aspect of these pumpkins is quite agreeable, and it was supposed that the exhibitor would carry away the premium; but a Jersey-man from Burlington came along yesterday, with three pumpkins more, which "rally beat all natur." Either of them, if held in a proper position, is big enough to make a total eclipse of the sun. It makes the mouth of every yankee water, to look at these stupendous productions of his own favorite fruit.

We hope, when these articles have been transformed into the articles for which they were created, the then owners thereof will remember the old song beginning—

America's a dandy place,  
The people are all brothers,  
And when one gets a pumpkin pie,  
He shares it with the others!

*Great Gale at New Orleans—Gas put out—Dead unburied!*—By our slips to the 8th, we have the following disastrous additions. The gale raised the waters of the Lake higher than since 1823—inundated the swamp with great rapidity, so that at 8 P. M. there was three feet depth of water on the Gas House square, covering the valves, and thus leaving the city in total darkness, for which Mr Caldwell, the contractor, made, according to the papers of the 8th, the *amende honorable*, by a public apology. The water was still rising on the 8th, and persons residing as far up as Rampart street, were obliged to go home in boats. The burial ground was covered so deep that the dead had to be left unburied, and they are piled up, as in Egypt of old, till the waters subside! The whole number of deaths, however, on October 6th, were but 18. The gale blew down several chimneys and awnings, unroofed a number of houses, and dismantled and unmoored several ships at the wharves. That fine new edifice, the "City Exchange," was much injured. Several of the brick columns and a part of the marble front of the Citizens' Bank, Toulouse street, were blown down. All the boats at the piers on Lake Pouchetrain were driven into the woods, except the South Alabama. The Pienyune of the 7th says—

"The steamers Merchant and Mobile, (the two best boats in the trade,) and the Columbia and the Pontchartrain, are a total wreck, being so much injured as to be unfit for further use. The waves are mountain high in the Lake! All the houses at the rail road were blown down except two. The scene is one of distress and uncommon ruin. The water is three or four feet above the rail road. We are pained to hear this news, but cannot wait to give the particulars. The loss of property must be immense. Two hands on board the Columbia drowned; several other lives lost."

## LYNCHING.

This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood, still continues to disgrace our unhappy country. It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the Lynchers, on the person of a Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. These enemies of the peace of society, of order, law, and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—maiming him most infamously, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarring his body to the very ribs! We believe the subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and pity. Last week a club of Lynchers amounting to four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out and hung him on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfare and happiness of the country; but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard for some months.

It now becomes our painful duty, as conductors of a free press to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the Lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the laws, the honor of the country, the prosperity and happiness of the people. The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in this case, was a Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va. but for two years a resident of this city. He was detected in giving free papers to slaves and brought to trial before Squire Maxey. Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City Marshal, seeing that a few in the crowd were disposed to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law, resolved to accompany him to his house. The Lynch mob still followed, and the Marshal, finding the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavoring to effect that object. The Lynchers, however, pursued the officer of the law, dragged him from his horse, bruised him, and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood-thirsty designs into execution. We blush while we record the atrocious deed—in this city, containing near 5000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe within hearing of the lamentations and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

It is not for this wretch that we would awaken public sympathy, or call down popular indignation against the infernal code by which he was illegally punished; no, no, we believe him to have been guilty of numerous crimes, for which the country, if they have not already, ought to provide solitary confinement, if not the punishment of death. We believe him to have been a bad member of society; and we would put others in the south on their guard if he should settle in their neighborhood. He is said to be quite gray, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is about fifty years of age.

In the name of Heaven to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of Lynchism—to uphold the officers of justice—to sustain at all hazards the majesty of the laws—the rights and privileges of each and every citizen, no matter how debased, society must be reduced to the most loathsome barbarism, and our free institutions will become a mockery, & a bye-word & reproach among the civilized nations of the earth. Why should any man or set of men undertake to trample on the laws of the country? Upon what principle do these enemies to the peace and happiness of society arrogate to themselves the right of dispensing with the laws of the land at pleasure? Why do they outrage the feelings of the community by usurping those sacred functions which belong

alone to the sovereignty of the people of Mississippi? If a Lynch club is permitted to make and execute laws, what has become of that glorious right of every freeman, the trial by a jury of his peers, according to the laws of his country? *Vicksburg Sentinel and Examiner.*

The Harrisburg Telegraph has the following—  
On Monday last, Mr. Herman Alricks, on an electioneering tour for his brother Hamilton, through the lower end of Dauphin county, stopped at a blacksmith shop to have his horse shod. After the shoeing was done, Mr. Alricks, with a pompous air, drew from his pocket a long purse, containing some half dozen half dollars in specie, and handing a half dollar to the blacksmith, said—"I suppose you seldom see any Jackson money now a-days." An honest Irishman present, who was not to be humbugged by this parade of specie by a Van Buren lawyer, said, "Faith, Mr. Alricks, and I guess after the election, we shall see no more of it." Under which the important Mr. Alricks withdrew with a swelled dignity.

We have received slips from the different New Orleans papers to the 4th inst. Two papers have resumed their daily publication, which indicates that business is reviving, and that the sickness is on the decrease. The interments from the 25th ult. to the 1st inst. were one hundred and seventy-seven. The amount of specie received on the 1st and 2d inst. was \$32,436, and the number of passengers arrived during the same period was 612. The Louisiana Advertiser says—

"At an early hour yesterday morning, one of our most respectable merchants terminated his existence by shooting himself—supposed to have been caused by business embarrassments and pecuniary troubles.—*Boston Atlas.*"

## Vermont Legislature.

Monday, Oct. 23.

### SENATE.

*Petitions.*—By Mr. Ranney, and by Mr. Howe of Castleton, against the sale of ardent spirit—referred; by Mr. Lawrence, of 130 inhabitants of Ferrisburgh, against the annexation of Texas to the Union—referred.

*Bills.*—By Mr. Phelps of Windham, relating to the asylum for the insane, appropriating \$4000 for the erection of an additional building—read twice and referred to committee on finance; relating to inspection of provision for exportation from this State—read a third time and passed; incorporating the Springfield paper Co. capital \$150,000—read the third time and laid upon the table; repealing part of the act of last session incorporating a rail road bank—passed. Adj.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*  
*Bills from the Senate.*—Providing for a revision of the laws of the State—for reporting decisions of the Supreme Court—constructing 1st section of the act of 1797, relative to town meetings—all referred to the Judiciary Committee; relating to inspection of provisions to be exported from this State—referred to General committee; directing taxing foreign bank stock, steamboat stock and vessels—referred to committee and grand list.

*Reports.*—By the land tax committee against a tax on Lowell, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw; bills laying a tax of 4 cents on lands of Bradlevale and Troy, ordered to 3d reading; taxing Newport, recommended.

By committee on education, the bill relative to distribution of school money, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill laid on the table.

By the Judiciary committee, bills altering terms of Orleans and Lunenburg county courts, also of Grand Isle county courts, ordered to 3d reading; relating to discharge of mortgage deeds, and it was passed; bill in addition to act defining what shall be deemed legal settlement, and for support of the poor—bill authorizing the appointment of deputy clerks of Supreme and county courts, ordered to a third reading.

By the General committee, that it is inexpedient to provide for the support of paupers by counties.

*Bills passed.*—Taxing lands in Wenlock and Brunswick, reviving tax on Elmore—in addition to act incorporating Norwich University—relating to issuing executions.

Mr. Town of M. called up the resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving; Mr. Hopkins moved the last Thursday of November as the day—agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

*Bill introduced.*—Mr. Peck introduced a bill relating to duties of judges of Supreme courts, providing that they shall give their opinions on constitutional questions, when requested by the Executive, or by resolve of the legislature—referred to the Judiciary committee. Adj.

### SENATE.

*Afternoon—Report.*—By the committee on finance, a bill relating to the distribution of the surplus revenue, with proposals of amendment, in which the Senate as in committee of the whole concurred, which was adopted, and read a third time and passed.

*Bills.*—From the House, read a third time, laying tax on lands in Brunswick; laying a tax on lands in Wenlock; to revive an act laying a tax on Elmore; in addition to an act incorporating the Norwich University; read twice and referred to committee on education; relating to the issue of executions—read twice and referred to committee on the Judiciary. Adj.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*  
The chair announced the following committee: Messrs Dwey, Tracy, Townsley, Vilas, Winslow, on report of the trustees of the asylum for the insane.

*Reports.*—By the Judiciary committee, the bill relating to the Judiciary, (judges of Supreme Court not to sit in bank in certain cases,) ordered to a third reading. By Select committee, bill fixing line between Elmore and Woodbury, ordered to a third reading.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the resolution relative to claims of this State on the National Government for services in the last war, also to the bill in addition to the surplus act were concurred in.

The bill from the Senate in addition to the act incorporating the Rutland rail road bank, was twice read and referred to the committee on banks.